The Monarch

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Football returns to Saint Leo

see page 4

Thirteen students named to 1984 "Who's Who"

By COLLEEN CLANCY
Monarch Staff Writer

Thirteen students from Saint Leo College have been included in the 1984 edition of "Who's Who Among Students in American Universities and Colleges." Nominated by editors of the annual directory and a campus nominating committee, students were chosen based on their academic achievement, service to the community, leadership in extracurricular activities and future potential. Saint Leo nominees are: Laura Chmielewski, Donna Cusumano, Deneen Crandall, Mary Ann DeMeo, Michelle Dodds, Brenda French, Daniel Maguire, Donald Marryshow, Carla McDermott, Rafael Montagno, Thomas Nothstein, Pamela Schuessler, and Julie Tobey.

Existing as one of the most highly regarded and long standing honor programs in the nation, "Who's Who" has earned the respect of college faculties and administrators. National recognition for the students by the program marks highly acclaimed scholarship achievement as well as leadership potential.

"I feel very flattered that I should even be considered a member of such a prestigious organization. It is a great honor, and for me, a wonderful climax to my four years at Saint Leo College," said Chmielewski, a senior with a 3.46 cumulative grade point average majoring in corrective therapy/adaptive physical education.

Since it was first published in 1934, outstanding students have been honored in the annual directory from more than 1,500 institutions of higher learning in the United States, the District of Columbia and foreign nations.

A senior with a concentration in education, Dodds said, "I consider it to be a privilege to be chosen for 'Who's Who' from a student body that has so many deserving and actively involved people."

Each nominee selected for the program receives a personalized certificate presented by their school. They are also eligible to purchase a prestigious biographical volume of "Who's Who Among Students in American Universities and Colleges." It is a nationally respected reference source valued by college and public libraries, businesses and governmental agencies. This volume is published yearly and lists the achievements of nominees in lasting form.

Photo by Tony French

1984 "Who's Who" nominees: back row (l-r), Thomas Nothstein, Donald Marryshow, Mary Ann DeMeo, Michelle Dodds, Pamela Schuessler; front row (l-r), Rafael Montagno, Brenda French, Donna Cusumano, Laura Chmielewski, Carla McDermott; (nominated but not pictured) Deneen Crandall, Dan Maguire and Julie Tobey.

Said McDermott, president of the senior class and member of the Monarch cheerleading squad, "Being nominated to 'Who's Who' means that I have been recognized for my accomplishments, both academic and extracurricular here at Saint Leo and I feel very honored."

Founder's Day—*celebrating the past*

By DAN MAGUIRE
Monarch Editor

Around here, November 10 will never again be just another fall day. From now on, as far as Pasco County, Hernando County, Zephyrhills, San Antonio, and the town of Saint Leo are concerned, that day will be known as Saint Leo College Founder's Day. Because November 10, 1983 marked the first time the founding day has been celebrated, proclamations were made during Founder's Day activities, by those counties and cities, making the celebration official.

November 10 was chosen because it is the day on which the Catholic Church traditionally celebrates the Feast of Saint Leo the Great, for whom the school was named. Celebration activities included a Founder's Day Mass at the Abbey Church, a sculpture unveiling and dedication in front of the library and a piano performance, of an original composition written for the occasion, during a luncheon at McDonald cafeteria.

The day began with the Mass which was celebrated by the Right Reverend Fidelis J. Dunlap, O.S.B., who is Abbot of Saint Leo Abbey. Homilist for the Mass was the Right Reverend Marion R. Bowman, O.S.B., who retired as Abbot in 1969 and is President Emeritus of the College.

"Saint Leo has only been a college for 25 years," said Bowman, "but it has 100 years of Abbey history and 1500 years of Benedictine history behind it." The Benedictines established the first educational institution here in 1889.

"Students need wisdom beyond learning and training," Bowman said, describing what he feels college should be. After talking about what this college has been and is, Bowman concluded that "Saint Leo is a people place."

After the Mass, representatives from the cities and counties mentioned each read a proclamation officially declaring November 10 as Founder's Day. Pasco County Administrator, John Gallagher, who was graduated from Saint Leo in 1969, added a personal note, after reading the county resolution, by thanking the Fathers and faculty of the college for "straightening him out" while he was here.

Following the proclamations, local artist Lewis Watkins presented to the college his sculpture, "The Walk of Saint Leo," which stands in front of the library. "I love to come to colleges because I get my inspiration from young people," Watkins said after the ceremonies.

Student Government President Julie Tobey, with help from members of the S.G.A. public relations committee, buried a time capsule that will be opened during the college's 100th anniversary celebration. What those who open it will find includes, among other items, a lithograph of the Abbey Church, a college catalogue, a penny from President Southard and an aerial photograph of the campus.

The Founder's Day Address was delivered by Sister Jerome Leavy, O.S.B., the Prioress of the Holy Name Priory, and an impromptu benediction was given by Allan J. Powers, vice president for public affairs.

Prior to the closed luncheon, Founder's Day guests were invited to view a historical display, set up in Hazel Whitman Lounge, that showed the Saint Leo of yesteryear, yesterday and today.

That theme continued as composer Robert Moffa performed his original piano selection, "Saint Leo Past and Present," for those attending the luncheon. The music was written especially for the occasion and its movements follow the stages of the development of Saint Leo as an educational institution, from the heaviness of struggle to the lightness of eventual success.

Abbot Dunlap addressed the luncheon crowd, bringing the first Founder's Day celebration to a close and while the day had indeed been a celebration of the past, it also celebrated the future, for it is the future that students are here to prepare for.

Monarch photos by Michael Shaw

At the Creative South Festival: senior Donna Cusumano appeared as an ante-bellum belle and Larry Sledge led the College Choir in Southern song while Miss Cypress Gardens discovered what it was like "before the war."

ROTC to sponsor Gold Bar Race

By CADET CAPTAIN CHRIS MAGGIO
Monarch Correspondent

On Saturday, December 3, the Saint Leo College Army ROTC Department will sponsor the Third Annual Gold Bar Race. The race consists of a two-mile cross-country run through the Saint Leo campus and a 10 kilometer run through Saint Leo and San Antonio. The two-mile race begins at 9:30 a.m. and the 10 kilometer run starts at 10:00 a.m. Both races begin in front of the Activities Center.

The 10K (6.2 miles) course is an accurately measured loop over paved roads in Saint Leo and San Antonio. There will be a mid-point water station on the course and medical/rescue squad services will be available. Split times will be provided at each mile mark so runners can note their progress.

Tampa Bay Buccaneer tickets will be awarded to the top overall male and female winners of the 10K run. Additionally, trophies will be awarded to the overall top male and female finishers of the race and also to the top three finishers of each age group, both male and female. Gold Bar Race T-Shirts will be awarded to the first 250 finishers in the 10K race and to the first 50 finishers in the cross-country run.

It is expected that 300 to 400 runners will participate in this year's race, from cities as far away as Miami. Consequently, any students, faculty or administration personnel interested in running the race are urged to pre-register at the ROTC Department, to avoid standing in line on race day. 10K pre-registration fees are $5.00, and cross-country fees are $3.00. (Fees on race day are $6.00 and $4.00, respectively). Proceeds go to the San Antonio Boys' Village.

If you have any questions about the race or need registration forms, contact Jean Kreusch, race secretary, at the ROTC office, Room 115, Lewis Hall, or call 588-8256, or Extension 256.

"Human history becomes more and more a race between education and catastrophe."

H. G. Wells

JFK, the man and the politician live again

By MICHAEL SHAW
Monarch Staff Writer

As the stage lights dimmed and the overture to "Camelot" filled the gymnasium-turned-theatre with wistful, enchanted movements—glorifying a time in history when a knightly code of honor governed the actions of the ruling class and all was had by sword and might—an audience of alumni, patrons, students, faculty and college administration awaited the appearance of President John Fitzgerald Kennedy at center stage. Whether motivated to attend by interest in the myth-surrounded president, or in seeing just how someone would go about portraying him, the audience knew the man under the makeup was New England actor Mark McIntire; but who they wanted, saw and heard on stage was indeed Kennedy.

Appropriate to the genre of the program, immediately following the overture were five minutes of vintage news footage, featuring Kennedy speeches and news conferences, projected on a screen behind the stage. This neatly arranged lead-in was an ideal device to set the mood for a portrayal designed to show JFK as president, father, son and brother.

It is obvious from the scope and thrust of this show that much research and personal dedication were the means to the end — a thoroughly convincing portrayal. The intimacy of the performance made it superior to past television presentations and it was undeniable that for several hours one evening, JFK was a living presence.

"I researched and I wrote for approximately four years until the end of 1976," said McIntire in a pre-performance press conference with local news media, "and opened with the show in San Francisco in 1977. In '78, '79 I did another West Coast tour," he said.

"The highlight of my show so far, I think, has been the performance at the John F. Kennedy Museum and Library. Dave Powers, the curator of the library, has given tremendous help to the show."

Powers' assistance is one reason for the success of the one-man show that McIntire has taken coast-to-coast. While candidly stating that he feels television mini-series' like "Blood Feud" are rubbish and full of unsubstantiated and reckless misrepresentations, McIntire boasts with pride of the extensive research behind his show.

It is easy to see, then, why the show is so convincing; while lesser performances of the life of the late president are often padded and inflated with distorted images of the man's character, dimmed through third party recollection, McIntire's Kennedy is fresh and alive giving one the feeling they have shared in a memory rather than witnessed an illusion.

Monarch photo by Michael Shaw

JFK (Mark McIntire) on the presidential campaign trail here at St. Leo

The performance, like the political career of the late president, was fast paced; the wit and the charm were the same, and the end equally unwelcome. Twenty years have passed since Kennedy was assassinated and those 20 years have only multiplied the interest in understanding the politician and the man. McIntire's performance revealed both, and more. The show recaptured the time and feeling of a lost memory in history, which in recollection, seems so short.

COMMENTARY

Kennedy assassination—twenty years later

It has been twenty years since President John F. Kennedy was assassinated on November 22, 1963. Most of our students were not yet born when that devastating event took place. Yet they have a fond affection for this president whom they did not know. And most of them believe there was a conspiracy in his death.

Why is this so? Was there a conspiracy? What does the evidence show? Why is it so difficult for people to accept an uncomplicated explanation?

Every year, I survey the members of my American History class on how they rank the presidents in terms of greatness. Kennedy usually finishes in fourth or fifth place (just behind Franklin Roosevelt, George Washington and Abraham Lincoln). When I ask them if they see any conspiracy in his assassination, some 75% say yes. This parallels a 1976 nation-wide Gallup Poll which found that only 11% believed that Lee Harvey Oswald acted along; 80% felt that others were involved.

"I just feel there was something more behind it, that there was an organization, a bunch of weird people, out there to kill," said one student in a 1975 Scholastic Magazine survey. "No one person could plan the assassination that well," added another.

When Oswald himself was gunned down by Jack Ruby two days after the president's murder, even the New York Times fueled the the conspiracy approach: "It is difficult for people to believe that the assassination was the work of a single demented person." To resolve such rumors, President Lyndon Johnson appointed a seven-member commission headed by Chief Justice Earl Warren for the purpose of conducting a definitive investigation.

After a ten-month inquiry, the Warren Commission concluded that Oswald was the sole assassin. The "weight of evidence" indicated that three shots had been fired from the Texas School Book Depository at the rear of the motorcade: one missed, another passed through President Kennedy's neck and into Governor John Connally seated in front of him, and the third struck the president in the head fatally.

Oswald's palmprint and shirt fibers were found on the 6.5 Manlicher-Carcano murder rifle, which he had ordered by mail with a form in his handwriting. His fingerprints were also lifted from packing cases and wrapping paper by the sixth-floor window. Witnesses placed him in the building at the time. As a Marine "Sharpshooter," he was a skilled marksman and had sufficient time to fire. The autopsy showed that both wounds had been inflicted from behind and above the president, Oswald's subsequent pre-arrest movements, which included the murder of Dallas Policeman J.D. Tippit, coincided with the assassination sequence. The commission found no evidence of the involvement of anyone else.

In its circumstantial but plausible analysis, the Warren Report demonstrated both means (Oswald's connection with the weapon) and opportunity (his presence at the murder scene). Confining itself to verifiable evidence, however, the commission chose not to explore the possible motive of this embittered and fanatical young man.

"Many factors were undoubtedly involved in Oswald's motivation for the assassination," it concluded, "and the commission does not believe that it can ascribe to him any one motive or group of motives." This careful attempt at proceeding only from logic unwittingly provided ammunition for the conspiracy theorists eager to seize upon the inconsistencies in witness testimony and to generate their own bizarre motivational explanations in scattershot fashion.

Almost immediately, the Warren Commission's conslusion was attacked. Mark Lane's Rush to Judgment and Edward Jay Epstein's Inquest, both written in 1966 and widely read, capitalized on confusion, took statements out of context, dismissed the "super bullet" explanation (one shot hitting both Kennedy and Connally), and argued for the presence of multiple gunmen. Even though Time supported the Warren Report, its sister publication Life trumpeted a cover story called "A Matter of Reasonable Doubt" based on Gov. Connally's impression that he was not struck by the same bullet as the president.

The situation was made more murky by the revelation of CIA and FBI irregularities which had been kept secret from the commission. In 1976 Senate Intelligence Committee hearings, the CIA acknowledged that it had been actively plotting the assassination of Fidel Castro during JFK's presidency. Oswald had been an enthusiastic defender of the Cuban Revolution. Was Castro retaliating? Or was the CIA itself somehow involved? In Senate testimony, the FBI also admitted that it had concealed from the commission the full extent of its dealings with Marina and Lee Oswald prior to the assassination (including agent James Hosty's destruction of a letter from the assassin complaining of FBI harassment). Did the bureau participate in a murder plot?

Conspiracy theories ran wild. The 1973 film "Executive Action" implied that right-wing businessmen were responsible. Others suggested "the Mafia" or "the Communists." Speakers milked the lecture circuit with hypotheses "proving" that shots also came from "the grassy knoll" and the highway overpass in front of the president in "triangulated fire."

British author Michael Eddowes' fanciful speculation extrapolated from Oswald's residence in Russia, that Kennedy was killed by a Soviet agent who was buried as "Oswald" resulted in the 1981 exhumation of the assassin's body. A team of physicians used dental records to show that the body was actually that of the real Lee Harvey Oswald.

Public uncertainty prompted the House of Representatives to undertake a 2½-year $5.4 million investigation of the murders of both John Kennedy and Martin Luther King Jr. In its 1979 report, the Select Committee confirmed the factual linkage of Oswald to the crime and even cleared up some curiosities left unsettled by the Warren Commission.

In a film of the assassination taken by bystander Abraham Zapruder, a man with an umbrella could be seen moving up and down as the president's limousine passed. Was he signaling to gunmen, as some conspiracy theorists proposed? No, said the committee, which located him and heard his testimony. He had merely been sounding a sour note of protest: comparing Kennedy to Neville Chamberlain, a pre-war British Prime Minister remembered for his "appeasement" of aggressors and for his ever-present umbrella.

The committee also disposed of the sensational charge that Watergate burglars Howard Hunt and Frank Sturgis had been photographed in Dallas that day, nine years before their notorious break-in. Imagine the conspiratorial mind-set which had linked these two dramatic events. Hunt later won a $650,000 libel judgment against the Liberty Lobby, which had published this "revelation."

Despite its useful effort in clearing up loose ends, the committee concluded that there had been a conspiracy. Analysis of "spikes" in sound waves recorded from a Dallas motorcycle patrolman's radio transmission apparently indicated that four shots had been fired, one more than Oswald had had time for. There must have been another gunman, said the poll-conscious congressmen. But 1982 studies by both the FBI and the National Academy of Sciences refuted this by demonstrating that these "sound waves" were merely static and that they had been recorded one minute after the president was shot.

The most thorough and conscientious post-Warren Commission examination was conducted by CBS Reports in 1975. After reviewing the evidence and assessing the conspiracy theories, it endorsed the Warren Report's conclusion: Oswald had acted alone. "To discover a conspiracy and other gunmen in the murder of John F. Kennedy would have been a journalistic coup almost beyond imagining," said correspondent Dan Rather. "If there were any conspirators in the shadows behind Oswald, we simply could not find them, hard as we looked."

Why is it that the sellers of conspiracy have been so successful in putting their often preposterous cases over on the American people? It seems to me that three factors are primarily responsible: the loss of public confidence in the integrity of governmental agencies; an irrational view of life stimulated by overexposure to television; and the shocking impact of the assassination itself.

Over the past twenty years, many Americans have become disillusioned with a government whose statements and actions they once accepted virtually without question. The lack of candor about Vietnam, the calculated cover-up conspiracy in the Watergate Affair, the revelations of FBI abuses against civil liberties and CIA assassination campaigns against foreign leaders — these developments left a residue of mistrust and suspicion. For some, it was now conceivable that even American officials might plot to murder a president. And they were skeptical about exculpatory "governmental" commissions.

Television has had a subtle but significant effect on popular perception of reality. Detective shows and societal dramas often depict a complex world of intrigue, sometimes with master controllers manipulating events. And everything is uncovered and explained in an hour. It is tempting to apply this same scenario to the Kennedy assassination: to assume an elaborate conspiracy and to expect a neatly tailored solution resolving all questions.

Most of all, that monumental shock seems to demand a comparably stunning explanation. Those too young to remember may find it hard to appreciate the catastrophic impact of that day in Dallas. In The Glory and the Dream, William Manchester suggests that Americans of a certain age experienced four events so unexpected and so shocking that they can vividly recall the very circumstances when they learned what had happened: the attack on Pearl Harbor (1941), the death of FDR (1945), the electoral victory of Harry Truman (1948), and the assassination of JFK (1963).

Somehow, the death of this young president — a leader so vibrant, so charismatic, so full of promise — would make more sense if some large, dark force were behind it. Lee Harvey Oswald was too insignificant, too worthless, too contemptible to have been solely responsible for such a shattering event.

Yet that is often how things are. As Tom Wicker of the New York Times has written: "Ours is a world not so much of plans and conspiracies, but of chance, circumstance, and individuality, against which not even presidents can be always immune."

There is no real evidence of conspiracy in the assassination of John F. Kennedy. It was simply the desperate act of a disturbed individual.

DR. JAMES HORGAN
Professor of History

Hope for liberal arts grads

There's hope for liberal arts graduates in the job market, even though the big demand is still for technical and business people. According to a number of employees, hiring liberal arts graduates has become increasingly popular.

"The more sophisticated the company is generally, the more it will hire liberal arts graduates," says Human Resources Consultant Andrew A. Sherwood. "They feel the liberal arts graduate has plenty of balance personally."

During the past year, on-campus recruiting gave more job offers in the humanities than any other area. A survey by the College Placement Council showed a salary increase over last year for humanities graduates of 7.6 percent to $16,560.

Money is an important factor in hiring, as flexible graduates often can be trained to do jobs such as running computers. A computer science grad might start at $35,000, but a liberal arts grad can be hired for less than $25,000. A 1983 Peterson's Guides survey showed even 14 percent of computer-related companies were very interested in hiring liberal arts graduates.

American Telephone & Telegraph, in a 20-year career study, discovered that well-rounded graduates were promoted faster and performed better over the long term. AT&T cited motivation, flexibility and ability to accept change as assets in favor of these employees.

Happy Thanksgiving

Monarch

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R. H. A. —*promoting resident student interests*

By CHRISTY McDADE
Monarch Staff Writer

The Residential Hall Association is one of the newly established organizations on campus this fall. According to its constitution, "R.H.A. aims to promote the best interest of the residence halls and the residents themselves." More specifically, R.H.A. would like to "provide for educational, social and recreational enhancement of resident students."

In the fall of last year, Resident Director Linn Light detected the need for such an organization on a campus like that of Saint Leo. Because of his work experience at the University of Arkansas, Light has many contributions and fresh ideas to offer the residents of Saint Leo College. R.H.A. will allow an opportunity for such ideas to be considered and perhaps put into operation. Currently, Light is the moderator of R.H.A.

R.H.A. is a non-profit organization which has been allotted $4,000 per semester to use in accordance with its constitution. Ten percent of the funds will be appropriated for the development and improvement of the hall staff. The remaining money will be used to support social, educational and cultural activities, to make structural improvements in the resident buildings and to provide financial aid for the individual hall governments. According to George Gano, R.H.A. vice-president, "R.H.A. is here to better the residential living experience which, I believe, is just as significant as the academic aspect of college."

The association is composed of six committees: the food service committee is working in cooperation with McDonald Cafeteria to provide opinions and requests by students; the special events committee is involved in the organization of recreational and social activities on campus; the public relations committee will in turn promulgate those events; the film committee is working with the College Union Board to better circulate films brought to the Student Center by bringing the films to some dormatories after the initial showing. The less visible, yet equally significant committees are the national communications committee, which collects and applies creative input from other national and regional R.H.A.'s and the leadership development committee, which oversees and maintains the organization as a whole.

The current R.H.A. executive board consists of John Kaddouri, president; George Gano, vice-president; Lisa Gaudette, secretary; and James Fleming, treasurer. The senate is comprised of hall representatives and vice-presidents of the individual hall governments.

Anyone with an interest in the improvement of residential conditions is welcome to attend R.H.A. meetings which are held at seven o'clock on alternating Mondays, opposite the S.G.A. meetings. The location of the meeting is subject to change and those interested in attending should contact an R.H.A. executive board member for that or any other information.

Alumni Spotlight

By Greg Cason

Frank Dwyer is a man you see almost every day. If you live in New York, you've undoubtedly heard his voice on the radio or seen his face on T.V. Dwyer has one of the "most seen" faces in America; he is a famous person, and more importantly, he is a graduate of Saint Leo College.

Dwyer graduated in 1968 with a B.A. in political science. He has since received his Masters Degree in the same field. After graduation, Dwyer taught and coached at a middle school in Gainesville for two years. Unsatisfied with a teaching career, Dwyer returned home to New York where he was working in the publicity department at the New York Racing Association when, at the suggestion of a friend, decided to take a few courses at an acting school that specialized in training actors for T.V. commercials.

In 1979, one year after he began studying acting, he started auditioning for T.V. commercials and magazine ads. His first break came when "Funnyface," an agency that specializes in commercials and ads, signed him and landed him his first appearance in a magazine. His career took off. He went on to do more magazine ads and a T.V. commercial that year. After the commercial, he joined the Screen Actors Guild.

Dwyer has auditioned for over 100 commercials and has appeared in three; but he is hopeful for the future. His real success has been in magazines. His appearances in major ads have steadily increased since 1979. "This year," says Dwyer, "has been the best ever. I've done one ad per month, each month, which is very good for this business." Dwyer has done ads among others, for Casio Electronics, Sony and John Deere, that have appeared in such magazines as Time, Newsweek, and Forbes. Dwyer also posed for the cover of a recent issue of "National Lampoon." In October, Dwyer appeared in the soap opera, "The Edge of Night" as a reporter, and in the recent movie "Easy Money" with Rodney Dangerfield, Dwyer was the track announcer in the horse race scene.

Frank Dwyer, class of '68

Dwyer was uniquely qualified for the role because he has been the assistant track announcer for the New York Racing Association since 1979. Dwyer calls the races at Aqueduct, Belmont and Saratoga raceways. He also co-hosts a nightly T.V. show on the local racing scene called "Thoroughbred Action."

"I love thoroughbreds, so I enjoy my work very much at the tracks," says Dwyer. "I don't own a horse, but I love to ride."

Dwyer's plans are simple. He intends to continue what he's doing now. "Saint Leo was instrumental in getting me where I am today. The background my education gave me helps me immeasurably. I consider myself lucky and happy to be doing something that I love. I wouldn't trade it for anything."

A Timely Trip

With Brother Person

There are many colorful people in the history of Saint Leo, but the one I would like to give special credit to is not what the world would call colorful. More probable adjectives to described this man are: "genius," and "astounding," and he was certainly an "inspiration" to those special people we call handicapped.

Brother Anthony Poiger, O.S.B., was a small, thin, hunchbacked man with large ears and twisted hands. His facial features were small and pleasant and he had the physical stature of a 10-year-old; but like so many of those whose body does not develop, or is misshapen in some way, his mind more than compensated. Stand back from Saint Leo Hall and Saint Francis Hall and realize as you gaze at these solid structures that have stood for as long as 77 years and that the architect, engineer, chief of construction, was Brother Anthony; and they were built from scratch!

Brother Anthony built the equipment needed and each block was made right here. Saint Leo Hall is probably the first multi-story building of hollow-cast concrete block in Florida, and was built by Brother Anthony and the Benedictine pioneers at Saint Leo and Holy Name in two stages, west half first, between 1906-1919. Saint Francis was completed in 1912.

Another interesting story about Saint Leo Hall occurred during its construction. It was during World War I and the Catholic people were still viewed with a wary eye. "After all, what goes on, anyway, in those private schools, monasteries and such? What do they have to be so exclusive for? And that Saint Leo Military School! They must be training young men to overthrow the government!" And so it went; rumors abounded. As Saint Leo was constructed, a freight elevator was also built and someone, seeing it from across Lake Jovita, their head filled with rumors, thought it was a wireless station and Saint Leo was a spy nest. A team of Federal investigators was dispatched to check this out. Abbot Charles, president of the school, was, to say the least, dismayed, but conducted the committee throughout the Abbey and its various structures with full cooperation and was able to assure them that no such subversive activity was taking place.

And speaking of Abbot Charles, here we have one of those colorful figures I mentioned earlier. Abbot Charles was an imposing, aloof, compationate man who was also an expert horseman and a man who worked hard to reduce the prejudices against the Catholic faith. He wrote several papers about that, which were well received by the public; but actions do speak louder than words, and just as Brother Anthony's abilities made him bigger than life, Abbot Charles' would have done the same for him were he not already so large a figure.

During the unrest and fear caused by war, and intensified by Governor Katz who was elected on an anti-Catholic platform, a vigilante was formed to kill the monks. Governor Katz was one of those colorful characters also, but I prefer not to say what color. He ran on the Prohibition Party ticket and campaigned throughout the state against the Catholic people, adding to the fear already present. But enough about him and back to the vigilantes.

As it happened, before the committee could take their intended action against the monks, the head of the group became seriously ill. Abbot Charles, risking his own life, rode to the man's home and personally nursed him back to health, knowing, of course, full well what the man had intended. The man recovered, completely reversed his stand, and from that point on gave the Abbot and his monks full support. How's that for a success-in-spite-of-the-odds story?

Greek membership increasing

The next five years will show an increase in the number of students in sororities and fraternities, according to a recent study.

While the mid- to late-'60's and early '70's reflected a "me" attitude and fewer Greek members, the trend since the latter '70's has been toward more traditional lines.

Since 1978, Greek membership has risen 50 percent at 161 colleges surveyed by Northeastern University professors. At 17 percent of those surveyed, membership decreased, while the rest remained constant.

Reasons given for increased Greek membership include feelings of belonging and friendship, study help and possible future business contacts.

Ineligible aliens get aid

A nationwide initiative to identify and prosecute ineligible aliens who have fraudulently obtained student financial assistance has resulted in approximately 210 indictments to date, the Education Department's inspector general announced.

Individuals involved had illegally obtained approximately $1 million from four federal programs: Pell Grants, Supplemental Educational Opportunity Grants, National Direct Student Loans and Guaranteed Student Loans.

The most recent round of investigations of alleged criminal wrong-doing recently resulted in charges against 36 persons in Illinois, New York and Colorado.

Honors Council begins working on program

By GREG CASON
Monarch Staff Writer

The Honors Council, which is responsible for shaping all aspects of the Saint Leo Honors Program, held its organizational meeting early this month. The responsibilities of the council, which will be discussed at subsequent meetings, include establishing the curriculum for the program and determining which students and instructors will participate.

Also, a committee has been set up to evaluate the Honors Program and make recommendations as needed.

The structure of the Honors Council is unique in that, along with the faculty and administration members, there are three student members who enjoy full voting rights on issues before the council.

This year the student members are: Candy Leverett, Diane Whitaker and Greg Cason. They are joined by faculty members: Hudson Reynolds (chairman), Eileen Stenzel, Walter Poznar, Roger Smith, Joe Cernik, George Dooris, Lucy Fuchs and Bob Cabot. Dean Walter Williams is an ex-officio member of the council.

Money for NJ residents

Fellowship awards of $4,000 a year will be granted to a limited number of New Jersey residents who will attend graduate institutions in that state during the 1984-85 academic year. The awards will be given through the Garden State Graduate Fellowship Program which recognizes, each year, outstanding undergraduate achievement.

Currently, there are 122 New Jersey residents attending Saint Leo College.

The fellowships, to be awarded in March of next year, will be selected by a committee of graduate deans and faculty members on the basis of academic success and evidence of further promise.

Graduate Record Examination (GRE) scores are required for consideration of awards and award applications must be submitted to the Department of Higher Education on or before March 1.

For more information, students may write to the New Jersey Department of Higher Education, Garden State Graduate Fellowship Program, CN 540, Trenton, New Jersey 08625.

Opinions Column

Compiled By
CHRIS SHAUHNESSY

Was the U.S. invasion of Grenada a good idea?

Carol Uter

Yes, to save the Grenadians from communism.

Shaun Lachapelle

Yes, I feel that they should have because American lives were in danger.

Laurie Bowditch

I feel that sending American troops into Grenada will bring war closer to reality.

Clay Grant

Yes, I believe they should have. The Russians and Cubans are using the island as a missile base and this should be stopped.

Jamie Powers

The U.S. definitely should have entered Grenada to fight communism and show the U.S. has some moxie.

USFL's Washington Federals to hold spring training here

By DAN MAGUIRE
Monarch Editor

The Washington Federals, of the United States Football League, will hold spring training here at Saint Leo for five weeks beginning around the last week of January and running through February. The USFL regular season begins in March and runs through June.

"We are extremely excited, and appreciative of the opportunity to work with the fine people at Saint Leo. They have been very cooperative in reaching a mutually beneficial agreement and we know that the treatment we will receive will be the best," said Dick Myers, the Federals' general manager.

At this point, the agreement is a verbal contract between the Federals and the college that calls for the team to train here for the next two pre-seasons.

The Federals' decision to pick Saint Leo over the other central Florida sites they were considering, came after Head Coach Ray Jauch visited the campus this fall to inspect the existing facilities.

In order to accommodate the Federals, who will bring 115 players, coaches and administrative personnel to the campus, the east end of the Activities Center is being converted and expanded, adding nearly 100 lockers, an equipment and training room and a laundry facility.

The college will provide all the physical training and classroom facilities the team requires and will also serve specialized meals to the players. Housing will be provided by a nearby motel and the college will take responsibility for transporting the players to and from the campus.

"I don't see a major problem," said Norm Kaye, director of Intercollegiate Athletics, of the task of accommodating the Federals organization. Kaye, who is coordinating the team's stay here has, as part of that effort, contacted area institutions that have hosted professional football teams in the past.

"Central Florida had a very good experience with the (New Jersey) Generals (also of the USFL) last year," said Kaye.

Kaye was originally contacted in early October about the possibility of bringing the Federals here for spring training. The principal owner of the Washington franchise, Berl Bernhard, has close ties with the Tampa law firm of Louis Delaporte and Associates. Someone in the firm suggested Saint Leo when the word got out that the Federals were looking for a training facility.

In addition to whatever financial reimbursement the college will receive as well as the expansion of the Activities Center (which will eventually be used by the soccer team), the school stands to reap other benefits.

"We have a lot of alumni who live in the Northeast who will see that the Federals are training here. That kind of exposure can only help the college," Kaye said.

If the alumni fail to come through with contributions, nothing will be lost and the expanded facilities will be gained. "We're working on trying to upgrade our soccer program anyway," Kaye concluded.

The Federals, who were among the 12 teams that started the USFL last year, had a rough first season, winning only three of their 18 games. Maybe the problem was their spring training accommodations.

For SGA, 'it's better in the Bahamas'

By JULIE TOBEY
Monarch Correspondent

This year the Student Government Association decided that, if possible, they would offer two trips, one for each semester break. The trip this semester was a cruise to the Bahamas. It was a three day, two night affair from Miami to Nassau.

The 20 Bahama-bound travelers left Saint Leo at 8:30 in the morning. We were supposed to leave by 7:00 a.m. but our van was delayed; he couldn't find Saint Leo, (can't imagine why?). As we got on the van and got into our seats, we broke open the three bottles of champagne, and, of course, the Planters Peanuts (it was party time!).

We arrived in Miami about 2:30, having made pretty good time for as many times as "Harry," our bus driver, got lost! As we pulled up to the port of Miami, we became even more excited seeing all the different types of cruise ships. We made it up to departure, and filled out our customs card, before we were allowed to board.

Eventually, we got them completed and got in line to board. I was in line with Andrew, as he was from Jamaica and had to go through a different customs line. Our group was already in line, ready to board the S.S. Amerikanis. I ran over to get in line and to give Billy Wooters the rest of our group tickets. The easiest way to do that was crawl under the rope and give them to Bill. I crawled under and the security guard sent us all out of line, saying "that was too sneaky."

We finally made it on board and we all headed to our cabins. The 20 of us were on the Linnus deck, which was close to sea level and just above the engine room! They were great accommodations, four bunks, a bathroom and shower. With these rooms we had our own steward who would bring us whatever we wanted.

The cruise ship offered many different events, which all of us took advantage of. They had four meal settings: breakfast, lunch, dinner, and a midnight buffet, usually by the pool. Our guys hung out by the bar, joking and talking with the bartenders and the passengers who walked by.

Nassau was beautiful; it is an older city with a fishing town atmosphere and look. We toured Nassau by moped and boats; we shopped in the straw market bartering with the sellers for the cheapest prices we could get, and a few of us went para-sailing on Paradise Island. (That was an experience I won't forget). I believe all of us tried our luck in the ship's casino, as well as Paradise Island's famous gambling casino. We didn't win a lot, but enough.

Our group was known by most of the passenters and crew; we were always the first on the dance floor, we entered in the talent show, and we wer always yelling out to a group of people: "Are you happy?" Marilyn Remler won the ship's limbo contest and the talent show featured six of our guys. They were a real crowd pleaser, who couldn't get enough of them. Those guys fit into a girl's bikini and whole piece, and danced their little fannies off in front of hundreds.

The ship's employees were mainly Greek, and we got along with them well. We had a party on our deck with passengers, Captain Demetrius, and staff. John "Bellushi" McCarron managed to Americanize the captain, a tall, dark Greet: John showed him the finer aspects of dipping Skoal!

Our many more adventures were happy ones and if you'd like to hear more about our exciting trip to the Bahamas, just ask one of us; you'll know us because we'll be wearing T-shirts claiming "It's Better in the Bahamas," and it is.

Departing Miami, destination: Nassau, Bahamas

'Out of My Head'

By Jim Porto

Downstairs in the Student Center is the headquarters for the Secret Government Agents, or S.G.A. Their plan, to infiltrate and destroy all of the Fruit-of-the-Loom factories, has always been thwarted by the Criminal Underhanded Bureau, or C.U.B., as they're called. But, as this semester began, C.U.B. was leaderless and lay in general anarchy. This was a perfect time for the S.G.A. to wipe out the enemy.

The S.G.A. chose from among themselves Agent P — the most dreaded agent of all! An agent that once seduced a nation and remembered all of their names! With Agent P on the job, how could C.U.B. survive?

Luckily, although C.U.B. was leaderless, it was not defenseless. It had Agent Miami M. Here was a man who would spend a half hour searching in his driveway for his car, which was parked in the street all the time. (This became known as Project Nick). Why choose him? Because he had the total and complete confidence of James Watt, and could obtain at any time a thermonuclear device, using the excuse that he wanted to kill squirrels. More important was Miami M's friendship with Otto Penquist, an influential, if somewhat short, junior. However, Agent P knew this and was determined to seduce, if not kill Otto (let it be known that Agent P is a girl and Otto is no fruit, so there).

Fearing for his friend's safety, Miami M went to Watts' headquarters and found Special K. Special K is a sinister left-handed genius who once was disguised as a traveler's check in the famed Mauldin case (now available on cassette for $8.95 from Penquist Productions, Ltd., a subsidiary of Jim Portos' wallet). Special K's mission was to get to Otto before Agent P did, and to protect Otto from harm.

Otto, of course, was unaware of all this. Spending most of his time in the Student Center giving dissertations on the value of Creating All New Dental Instruments (or Candi). Otto blissfully spent his existence, and quarters, pretending to destroy the universe on Destructo — the ultimate video game. When he wasn't doing that, he could be found writing a research paper on crop dusters, tentatively titled "Mary Ellen" (no one knows why).

Then came what would later be called "Tuesday," in the annals of spy history (although it was really Wednesday). This day was like any other day for Otto. He was still playing Destructo when Agent P came up to him. She asked him seductively, "Want to see my tokens?"

Suddenly, Special K appeared. Realizing the danger, K said, "Those aren't real tokens, they're falsies!" Sensing things were getting tense, Otto tried to calm things down, "Anyone read the Say-So? Miami M was elected leader of C.U.B." "What? They have a leader?" exclaimed Agent P. "This changes the whole situation." With that, she left.

"I guess I'm no longer needed," said Special K, and she, too, left (didn't know K was a girl, did you?). And so Otto, not realizing his life had been in jeopardy, destroyed the Starship Pleeble and put another token in the machine.

Thus ended another average day at Saint Leo College.

We *are* what we eat

If you have frequent headaches, take a good look at what you eat. Particularly sensitive people may find that those annoyances are a reaction to many foods.

Food sensitivities are still a mystery to many, but culprit foods have one thing in common: blood flow throughout the body is either restricted or increased.

Among those items under suspect are antihistamines, alcohol (especially red wine), and such munchables as nuts, coconut, cheese and other dairy products. Aged cheese, such as Stilton, Camembert, Cheddar, Boursault, Emmentaler, Brick, Brie, Gruyere, Parmesan, Provolone and Goulda, are also included.

Nitrates, salt and monosodium glutamate (or MSG, the famous Chinese food enhancer) can be culprits. Foods such as hot dogs, ham, lunch meats and some Chinese foods contain substantial amounts of these additives.

Caffeine can work both ways—a cup of coffee will slow expanding arteries, but drinking too much can bring on a throbbing headache. For those who are trying to quit, taking an analgesic to avoid "caffeine withdrawal" may bring on a vicious cycle of headaches, since the cure is the same as the cause.

Did you know that

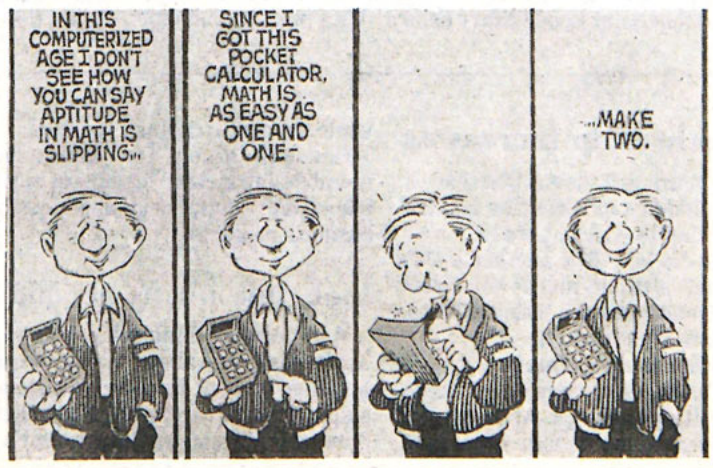
Nicotine, one of the simplest and most widely known alkaloids (an organic, nitrogen-containing compound having a bitter taste) is isolated from tobacco leaves, constituting four percent to six percent, by weight, of the dry leaves. Nicotine is a violent poison, and is used in high dilution as an insecticide.

Nicotine acid, derived from nicotine and a member of the Vitamin B complex, C_5H_4NCOOH, can be found in living cells. It is also synthesized for use in treating Pellagra (a disease caused by a deficiency of niacin in the diet, characterized by skin changes, nervous disorders and diarrhea).

Cocaine is isolated from coca (not cocoa, from which chocolate is obtained) leaves. It was commonly used in medicine as a local anesthetic. But because it had two serious drawbacks - it was toxic and habit forming, its use was discontinued.

Small doses of cocaine decrease fatigue, increases mental power, and affords a feeling of calm and happiness. But these benefits are short-lived, and are followed by periods of strong depression which demand more drugs.

By KEVIN BETHEL
Monarch Correspondent


IN THIS COMPUTERIZED AGE I DON'T SEE HOW YOU CAN SAY APTITUDE IN MATH IS SLIPPING...
SINCE I GOT THIS POCKET CALCULATOR, MATH IS AS EASY AS ONE AND ONE-
...MAKE TWO.